BROADWAY THEATER.—This Evening at 71.—A Play John Brougham: "The Emerald Ring." Mr. and Mrs. Barner Wil-

BRYANTS' NEW MINSTREL HALL, Tainmany Building, Fourteenth-st, adjoining Academy of Music.—This Evening..."! Travatore."..." Genericane de Breant,"..." Gabel, the Genad Arma. Breants' Minstreis.—De Soila, the Infant Tenot.

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ance of a Cold or Cough, which by neglect may terminate in some incu

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## New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1869.

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NOW READY.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1869 is issued to-day. It has been extended to 88 pages, apart from advertisements and cover, and contains a complete account of the Elections of 1868, with the popular vote by States, Counties, and in several instances by Townships also, and the Electoral Vote of each State, not only at the last but at several preceding Presidential Elections. It contains a condensed account of the Impeachment and Trial of Andrew Johnson; of the National Conventions, Normations and Platforms of the respective parties; letters of the rival caudidates; abstracts of the acts and resolves of the present Congress at its former seasion; Johnson's two Amnesty Proclamations and Seward's announcing the ratification of the XIVth Amendment to the Constitution; Federal Executive, Judges of the Supreme Court, and Members of the XLth and also of the XLIst Congress, &c., &c. Though very compact, this is the fullest annual compilation of Election Statistics yet published. Orders by mail will be filled in the order

of their reception. All orders for THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC received prior to January 1 will be filled to-day. Subsequent orders will be filled as fast as the books can be printed.

Second Page - Great Britain .- The State of Mississippi .- Parena Rosa to Butland -- English Safes in the Collan Fire -- The Board of Education -- The Brie cases -- The Blaisdell-Eckel case -- Velocipedes in the Park.—Information for The World.—Attempted Robbery in Pine-at.—A Safe blown open on Breadway.—A House broken into in Open Day .-- General Notes -- The Courts.

THIRD PAGE.-The Money Market.-The Markets. SEXTH PAGE. - Literary Itema.

BEVENTH PAGE - Real Estate. - Shipping Intelligence. - Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The Railroad projects begin to clamor for attention early at Albany. If in the multitude of schemes there seemed a chance for any single one that would be practical and endurable, this whole city would bless the name of inventor.

this country, and one of the truest of the ered as reforms both useful and necessary. soldiers of Liberty-in other wars as well as ours-has thus the honor of appearing as the solitary representative of our foreign population in the highest legislative body of the

Gen. Grant authorizes THE TRIBUNE to say that the articles written by an occasional correspondent of The World, purporting to refate conversations, or furnish opinions of his in regard to public men and public matters, are utterly without foundation. No human being has ever listened to or shared such conversations with him as those reported. Gen. Grant would not deem it becoming in him to contradict the articles in question, if they simply affected himself, but as they are evidently published with a view to embroil his relations with prominent gentlemen, most of them his political or personal friends, or at least to outrage their just sensibilities, he thinks it best to deviate in this instance from his usual course, and pronounce the articles mainder of the session. alluded to incorrect, indelicate, and impertinent in an extraordinary degree.

Collector Bailey succeeded yesterday in forcing to conviction the prosecution which he instituted against the Depuys for frauds on the Revenue service. The Blaisdell-Eckel case also got started, in spite of the efforts of the defense to embarrass the selection of a jury.

Tammany looked over the field, noted the unanimous popular protest against its purpose to convert the School system into an adjunct political strength, and decided that the time was not ripe for its design. Mr. Boesé consequently remains Clerk of the Board of Educa-

And now the city authorities of Savannah want us to believe them, in a matter affecting their relations to the negroes, in preference to a reputable officer of the United States Army, of high standing, who makes an official report over his own signature. We shall take the matter under serious consideration first.

The man who proposes to telegraph without wires has been discovered. He appeared before the Senate yesterday as a petitioner for funds to perfect his discovery. We hope rather than believe that he may have hit on something of the utmost value; but he should remember that it is not the way of discoverers and inventors to fatten on Government sup-

The exclusion of the Greek Embassador from the Paris Conference, while the Embassador from Turkey is admitted, is confirmed. In defense of this singular decision of the Conference it is adduced that the same measure was adopted at the Conference of 1856, and that the Government of Greece at that time made no objection to it, thus establishing it as a precedent for the future.

The approaching close of the labors of the Congressional Committee, which has been in session here for some weeks, makes it proper to say that enough has become known to show a skillful plan on the part of the Democratic employers of roughs and repeaters to use them as witnesses as a screen for the work of the same persons as voters. This, we have reason to think, is to afford the basis for the apology which the Democratic minority will present for the Tammany frauds.

An exceedingly important and valuable part of the duty of a legislative body is the prevention of legislation. The House took up this part of its duties yesterday, and discharged it well. The plan for saddling us with a protectorate of Hayti and San Domingo was ably debated and peremptorily killed. And the ludicrous formality of establishing all the machinery of a territorial Government for our with almost equal emphasis. It was a good day's work.

We had not thought of the proposition to hold the Inauguration Ball in the Capitol instead of the accustomed place in the great hall of the Patent Office, in precisely the light in which the Senate treated it yesterday. But we are the mere prevention of breaking heads and not going to say one word against the Senatorial determination to maintain its dignity at all hazards. It gives us a great deal of the article sometimes; but then the House gives us painfully little, and between the two we always hope to see the Senate doing enough to keep monopoly of the business of carrying letters, up at least the average standard.

Messrs. Van Aernam, Selye, Ketcham, and Hulburd are elected to represent certain dis-Representatives, and are paid for doing the work. That House is now in session, and they are wanted there. They are reported to us as the latest Washington arrivals at Albany. We have not the slightest objection to their appearing as lobbyists for Senator Morgan or Governor Fenton at Albany; but we want them to give up their other places first. We ask legislators whom these gentlemen approach to remember that there is always doubt about any man's being capable of giving sound advice concerning another's duty who is known to be neglecting his own.

The civil war which has been raging in Japan end. Prince Aidsen, the most powerful among the Northern Daimios, who, after the resignation of the Tycoon, continued the war against the Mikado on his own account, concluded a capitulation with the Mikado on the 6th of November. The late Tycoon, Stotsbashi, being deprived of all preëminence before other Daimios, has retired to his own private possessions, and all the people of Yeddo who wished to follow him were to be sent by the new Government to his new province. The authority of the young Mikado, who has recently become of age, is now recognized throughout the country. Henceforth, the Mikado will be the actual as well as the nominal ruler. Yeddo, which heretofore has been the residence of the Tycoon, will now be the residence of the Mikado and the capital of the Empire.

The policy of the young Mikado with regard to foreign nations will probably not differ materially from that of the late Tycoon. Personally, the latter was probably more favorable to foreigners than the men who conduct the Government at present. But strong assurances have already been given to the foreign nations that the foreign treaties will be strict-The Republicans of Missouri have honored by observed. Several foreigners will fill high is bored and importanted for subsidies on this is just what makes it so baleful. If it be in-

Schurz as their candidate for United States as a measure of home policy, the abolition of Senator, to succeed John B. Henderson. The the Tycoonate and the establishment of a regmost eloquent English-speaking German in ular form of Government can only be consid-

KEEP COOL!

There is (as is well known) a canvass for U. S. Senator now going on at Albany. There being a decided Republican majority in Joint Ballot, the interest mainly centers in the nomination of that party; but we note significant hints, and winks, and sly suggestions, in certain quarters, that the Democrats may at length be called in to settle the matter by uniting with a bolting minority of the Republican members to elect some other Republican over whomsoever shall be fairly nominated by a majority of the Republicans.

This "little game" has ulterior objects. The State Senate is barely and somewhat dubiously Republican. Messrs. Tweed, Sweeney, and Hoffman want to run it for the benefit of their followers with whom they desire to oust the present Republican Harbor Masters, Port Wardens, &c., &c. If they can break us down on the choice of U. S. Senator, and help a minority of the Republicans to triumph over the majority, they may reasonably hope to have their will of it on all vital points for the re-

Here is a danger which, being in plain sight, must be averted. The Republican ascendency is of more account than any man's success or disappointment. We must under no cfreumstances permit ourselves to be divided; for

division is defeat and prostration. We must agree to differ as brethren; each commending his own choice till some one receives a Republican nomination; from that moment, that one must be the candidate of us all, laving every Republican vote in the Legislature and every Republican voice out of it. Any other course leads straight to ruin.

Our choice among the names before the Legof the rum-shops and other branches of its | islature is known to be MARSHALL O. ROBERTS of this City. We assail no one, disparage no one, and shall permit no one to be assailed if we can help it: on the contrary, if any of the rival candidates shall be unjustly defamed, our columns are open to his friends for a refutation. And, should our choice be overruled, he who is preferred is thenceforth our candidate, and his friends shall receive our hearty congratulations.

Let the struggle be courteous and manly from

first to last. The post is a noble one, worthy of any man's ambition. We have not a shadow of ill will for any of those who are competing for it. We prefer Mr. Roberts as one who, while no wise inferior in capacity or worth to his rivals, has done as much good work for the country and the party as either of them, and has never yet received any public recognition of his services. When fairly chosen Mayor, he was counted out by the return; when heading the Grant Electoral ticket, he was beaten by the grossest frauds, in Naturalization and in stuffing the ballot-boxes by "repeaters," ever yet perpetrated. He had more than Twenty Thousand majority of the votes legally, honestly cast; but wholesale swindling defrauded him and his colleagues of the certificate of election. We would like to send him to Washington to attest and proclaim the villainy whereby the vote of New-York was

stolen from Gen. Grant. Republicans in the Legislature! hear every one who addresses you respectfully and properly, but show the door at once to any impudent variet who shall presume to dictate, to bully, to wheedle, or who hints at any consideration aside from the dictates of justice and public duty!

We use the Telegraph very extensively and pay it a good deal of money: so that there are few whose personal advantage from cheapening its use would be greater than our own yet we do not regard with favor any of the bills looking to the establishment of a Government Telegraph. Here are some of our rea-

I. The prevalent tendency in our day is toward a further restriction rather than an enlargement of the sphere of Government. We have (for instance) a good many Public Markets in this City, which are, for the most part, public nuisances. Had the City left this whole icebergs and Esquimaux was done to death | business of purveying free to private enterprise, only overseeing it in the interest of public health, few can doubt that our supply of food would have been better and cheaper than it is. The same is the case with many other attempts to serve or save the citizen through the agency of Government. Most certainly, we would not limit the sphere of Government to picking pockets; but we should ponder long

before enlarging it. II. A Government Telegraph is usually proposed as an adjunct of the Post-Office. Our Government already claims and enforces a charges its own prices, collects some \$15,000,000 a year from the people for letter-carrying, and then loses some \$6,000,000 a year by the business. We submit that it should show a better tricts of New-York in the National House of | balance-sheet on this account before extending its sphere of operations.

III. We never owned any telegraph stock, and expect to own none; we are a daily and heavy customer to telegraphs, and expect to live and die such. We presume that a Government Telegraph would somewhat cheapen the cost of messages; but the money invested in establishing it would never be returned to the Treasury. The clamor for a reduction of charges (as now with letters) would steadily overbear any hope of profit. Can it be right, we ask, to tax the whole people for the benefit of that small minority who send messages by Telegraph? Would it not be better to start Government establishments for potato-growing since the beginning of the year 1868 is at an on a gigantic scale, so as to supply the poor cheaply with wholesome and nourishing food ? Where one wants cheap messages, many would be benefited by having a sure and ample sup-

ply of cheap potatoes. IV. Government, in this and other free countries, is and must be largely an affair of party. The Government of this country has been, is, and must be, to a great extent, the rule of the dominant party. Would it be well to have the Telegraph under the absolute control of either party in an excited Presidential election? Could the outs safely use it? Could the people implicitly trust it? Remember how the mails were rifled under Jackson, with the tacit approval of Postmaster General Kendall, on the assumption that it was right to take and burn Abolition documents if circulated in Slave States. Consider Gen. Jackson's and Gov. Marcy's official recommendations that the circulation of such documents be prohibited by law. We should not like to have the Telegraph controlled, throughout the ensuing Presidential canvasses, by our political adversaries, nor yet by our political friends.

V. The Government is heavily in debt, and

of public advantage; many of them with just grounds for such assumption. If the Northern and Southern Pacific Railroads could both be built within the next five years, we believe they would add Five Hundred Millions of Dollars to our National wealth within the twenty years succeeding. We demur to their present construction, by Government aid, simply that the state of our finances forbids it. But, if our Government is able to build Telegraphs where they are not wanted, why not Railroads where they are the very first necessity of settlement and civilization?

-We might go on for an hour longer, but let the above suffice for the present. We think the Government should let the Telegraph business alone.

## AMNESTY AND SUFFRAGE.

The former ruling class of Virginia has steadfastly opposed negro suffrage. On New Year's Day this class, through representatives every way qualified, by abilities, past services, high standing and hold upon the confidence of the community, to speak for it, decided to abandon the opposition. It made no hypocritical pretense of changed opinions; but, frankly avowing the continued belief that in their present condition the negroes are not safe depositaries of political power, bowed nevertheless to the verdict of the recent elections, in the hope that harmony might be restored on the basis of Impartial Suffrage and Universal Amnesty. Since their defeat the attitude of these men has seemed sullen and discontented, if not dangerous. They come now bearing the olivebranch.

We are in favor of meeting them in the same spirit. Where no danger is involved, we hold that an adjustment in a matter in which we have been so overwhelmingly victorious should be generous, rather than higgling. We have no wish to see these leading men of their State constantly forced to contemplate themselves in the light of victims of national wrath. Even if no higher motives controlled the Government, we should consider it shrewder policy now to alleviate the soreness of defeat. It is very true that we can reorganize without the disfranchised class, and can secure negro suffrage without it. But we doubt if any true friend to the negroes will longer urge disfranchisement for their sake. We profoundly distrust the view that negro suffrage secured by disfranchisement of a large part of the more intelligent population, will conduce to permanent peace. Won in defiance of the old ruling classes, it may, in the revolutions of politics, be some day lost in their triumph. Won, by common consent, in a peaceful adjustment wherein each party gains something, it becomes a pledge of peace, and rests henceforth on the guaranty of the common faith

and the common interest. We hail therefore the evidences, to be found in many of the extracts, by which other columns so completely mirror the present tone of the Virginia press, that the Committee now urging on Congress on behalf of the old ruling class of that State the plan of Impartial Suffrage and Universal Amnesty, is supported by the preponderance of intelligent public sentiment at home. As was to be expected, the movement is severely criticised in many and diverse quarters. The more bitter and malignant of the old Rebel class denounce it as the surrender of a vital principle. The newcomers who, with the negroes, give the main support to the present State Government, denounce it as a new device of the old enemy, whom they hold it a test of loyalty to fight forever and forever. But we believe it to be supported in good faith by a party capable of bringing to the polls a large majority of the Virginians who, through four years of desolating war, formed the main bulwark of the Rebel cause. We believe the return of these men to a hearty and active support of the State and National Governments a great gain to peace, to harmony, to the revival of industry and the return of prosperity. We ask our friends of Northern origin in Virginia to take this wider view of the occasion; and we ask Congress to give the most attentive consideration to the Virginia Committee and do whatever may safely be done to further their

## GREENBACK BLESSINGS.

wishes.

It is a part of the current belief of those who openly or sneakingly, advocate Repudiation. that the Laboring Poor are shockingly soppressed and famished by the exorbitant taxation required to pay the interest of our vast National Debt, and support the Government, Hear Gen. Butler on this point:

Hear Gen, Butler on this point:

"We remember our own war of the Rebellion, without the legal-tender note, must have come to an end in the beginning of 1862. The banks had suspended, and, like broken reeds, the Government could no longer lean upon them; business was paralyzed; men and supplies could hardly be obtained, the armies were impaid, and no declaive battle had been fought, when Congress passed the Legal-Tender act of 1862. From that time, business received a new impulse, labor was employed, manufactures everywhere sprang up, supplies were abundant, and, although by a great error the legal-tender note was not made the money of the Government, for all purposes, as it should have been, yet crippled as it was, it supplied and paid our soldiers, pensioned the wounded, provided for the widow and orphan, and produced a degree of prosperity therefore unknown, which has been maintained erer since, and during this period of six years financial panies and disasters were unknown and unthought of until the insane attempt of the banker and capitalist to force a return to specie payments by a contraction of the currency. During the year 1864 we exported more than one hundred millions of gold and silver, only \$25,000,000 of which came from San Francisco, and no one knew the fact from any effect it had on the business of the country. In any other year, while our currency was upon a specie basis, the export of one-tenth part of that sum beyond our production would have produced fluancial panies, ruin, and distress greater than that of 1837 when our total expert of specie was less than six million dollars. Point me to any other six years in the fluancial bistory of the country in which labor has been so varied and successful; in which there have not been more than one fluancial panies cattering ruin and disaster through the land."

—We judge that Gen. Butler rather overdoes

-We judge that Gen. Butler rather overdoes the business in this passage; but he is a great deal nearer right than are his brethren who insist that the poor were never so oppressed and wretched as they now are.

Now, consider that our great Civil War was brought to a close less than four years ago, and that we have since not only punctually paid the interest on our National Debt in Gold, but have paid off not less than Three Hundred Millions of the principal, including the mustering-out bounties to soldiers, claims to States, &c., &c. The actual Public Debt of the United States is not this day nine-tenths of what it was on the 1st day of August, 1865, when we were just emerging from a long and most destructive Civil War. And meantime we have been paying off State, County, and Town debts for bounties, &c., and building warehouses, factories, mills, railroads, &c., than in any preceding four years of our National existence. What becomes, Ithen, of the knavish cant which makes the National Debt oppressive to the poor, and thereupon calls for its total or partial repudiation?

Can Specie really be the devouring monster that Gen. Butler represents it? If so, should we not prohibit the digging and separation of any more of it? We never made a god of it, yet we always supposed it had some redeemits Finances are not in good condition; yet it ing qualities; but that, if we believe in Butler Geir State and themselves by selecting Carl positions under the new Government. Viewed side and on that-all of them on the pretense deed so great an evil as Gen. Butler repre-

sents it, we should give thanks that we are, for the present so thoroughly rid of it.

CITY SEWAGE. The soil of many States is in the process of

exhaustion that our cities and towns may be supplied with food. Not less than 5,000,000 of people live in our cities, and year after year, through every day and every hour, food in some form-food which has abstracted the most valuable elements in the soil-is in transit to the city markets. One-seventh of all the food produced in the country is consumed in cities; in other words, as much is consumed in seven years as is produced from every field, garden, and meadow of the whole United States in one year-that is, grain, vegetables, fruits, poultry, sheep, hogs, cattle, and whatever else is required for food. Some may be surprised at this estimate; still this is understated rather than overstated; but it is surprising that, with so few exceptions not to be worth naming, this whole product of the agricultural industry of our whole country, and containing within itself a vast amount of fertility, descends into the city sewers, finds entrance into rivers, and thence into the ocean, where it is lost-at least, lost until, in some new geologic age, an exhausted country, no longer able to sustain the human race, sinks to form a new ocean bed, when that which is now the ocean floor rises to give other lands "fresh fields and pastures new."

Recent English reports show sewage to be of such value that land to which it is applied rents from \$100 to \$200 a year, and, indeed, there can be no more question as to its value than as to whether the materials of which it is composed contain the elements of fertility. There may be questions as to the best modes of application. There will be engineering difficulties-that is, engineering skill will be required-and, of course, there will be opposition by those more gifted in repelling useful truths than in receiving them. Still, the question demands not only consideration but solution, that, as a people and as a race, we may hold our own, by arresting the frightful waste of fertility. Only a small proportion of the capital and skill which have been required to construct means of transportation to the city will be required to restore to the cultivated earth that which costs the labor, care, and best energies of our people to produce. Sewage is of especial value on light sandy

soil, and as many cities are situated on shores there is much soil of this character in their vicinity, while there is no land near any of our cities which, by the use of sewage, would not receive such increased power of production as to be able to yield a large per cent of the food which the people require. Take, for instance, our own city. With common engineering skill our sewers could be emptied into one main channel or secondary reservoir, whence, by such pipes as conduct the Croton, a transfer could be made to the Jersey shore; thence, passing down the west side of the Killvon-Kull a few miles, the thirsty sands of South Jersey will be reached. We are apt to think our supply of sewage inexhaustible, but that region would absorb it all. There is not a State in the Union but would contribute something, while those States richest in humus and vegetable mold will add to the rich deposits; and this not attitful periods, but through every day of the year; and the stream would rival the fertile Nile, which also gathers tribute from a vast interior. What Egypt has been and is, South Jersey by this means may become, and continue to be so long as New-York stands, and at no greater investment than such as has established a single and even inferior line of transit. Beside South Jersey, the vast barren plains of Long Island can be made to rival the Sciota, Wabash, or Mississippi bottoms; and when the whole system shall have been established, and the circulation, so to speak, completed, New-Vork will, to a great degree, be independent of distant regions, for it will be bordered by a region of intense fertility, every rood of which will support a man.

The discussion in the Senate on the claim of Miss Sue Murphy for indemnity for property taken from her by our army for military purposes, or destroyed by the operations of the war, reveals the fact that there are still some who think the inevitable injuries incident to a gigantic war can be paid for. If property, even of loyal persons, seized by our armies in the Confederate States ought to be paid for, how much more ought the Northern people to be paid for the taxes levied upon them alone to carry on the war, before the South was restored to a tax-paying condition, and for the loss of hundreds of thousands of husbands and fathers whose liberty, property, and lives were, in the course of military operations, and by stern military law, "taken for 'public use without just (or any) compensa-'tion." The application of this section of the Constitution to cases of property seized in the operations of a great war, is exactly on a par with the plea that the provision that no person shall be twice "put in jeopardy of life or limb' would forbid a Union soldier from firing a second shot at a Rebel if he failed to hit him the first time. The Constitution says many things which do not apply to a state of war, and among those is the provision that "private ' property shall not be taken for public use without compensation." If applied to all the cases that would arise, there would be nothing left to pay with.

Anybody who imagines that the prohibition of fac-simile stamps will be sufficient to stop the abuses of the franking system is invited to consider the case of the Hon. Demas Barnes, M. C. We have before us a circular, franked in that gentleman's autograph, and written apparently by one of his clerks, inviting dealers who have goods on commission with him to send invoices of the same without delay. Whether the invoices were to be directed to the House of Representatives, and to pass free through the mails, we are not informed. Mustang Liniment and Heave Sirup may be highly important to the health of the body politic, but we don't think the whole people ought to be taxed to advertise them.

The Post says:

"We believe if the press of New-York would combine, in good faith, to seek out and expose the mysteries of the Whisky iniquity, it would not require a long time to effect a thorough reformation in this branch of the revenue service."

We cordially sustain the opinion of The Post. We have done our share toward exposing these Whisky frauds, fighting the battle a long time single-handed and alone, and we welcome the accession of these powerful allies.

THE IRISH REPUBLIC is among the most spirited, vigorous, and readable weekly papers issued in our City. Its early, efficient, unswerving championship of Equal Rights for All Men has insured it the enmity of many who should have been its friends,

ward in The Irish Republic, and to which we invite the support of all liberty-loving men, are as follows: First, The preservation and glory of the American Republic above all other questions. Second, The necessity of a National spirit which shall not sink the general welfare of the Republic in State Rights. The utter extinction of "State Rights" in its old Secession interpretation. Third, Intelligent suffrage, no distriction of race or sex, failing in this, universal suffrage. Fourth, Protection to manufactures at home, and to clitzens abroad. Fifth, A National public school system. No division of the school fund. The children of the people to meet on an equality in the public schools. Sixth, The necessity of purity and patriotism in politics. Seventh, The unity of all peoples against the combined tyrannics of the earth. The freedom of one nation helps all, the enalayement of one people binds all."

—Believing that a wider diffusion of The Irish Re-

-Believing that a wider diffusion of The Irish Republic among our fellow citizens, especially those of Irish birth or lineage, would tend to soften prejudices and promote the growth of a healthy patriotic sentiment, we cordially commend it to the favor of the enlightened and generous throughout the land.

Gen. Sickles has declined the appointment of Delegate at Large, conferred upon him by the Union Republican General Committee, for the reads that he cannot, without prejudice to other duties, take part in locas

OLE BULL'S CONCERT.

political organizations.

The eminent violinist Ole Bull gave his last concert in this city at Steinway Hall, on Tuesday evening. Not to have heard this artist is to be ign, rant of the meaning of the term violinist. Before this wizard of the North most of the so-called violinists who have visited our shores of late years, "pale their ineffectual fires," sink into insignificance and become bores. In the hands of Ole Bull the violin becomes part and parcel of the artist. It is no longer a fragile piece of wood-an inanimate object. It and the player become one, and emit tones so wild and touching that they seem to be the sutpourings of some stricken spirit. A few broken and artistically irregular chords intervene; in them we hear the pure and resonant voice of some happy child; again, we listen to the warbling of birds, singing a song to Spring. There is no thought any longer of violin or violinist-of strings and bow. We are in a dream, which terminates abruptly with the storm of applause at the conclusion of the piece. After hearing Ole Bull play, it is both uscless and unpoetical to criticise his technics, or to seek after the means by which he produced his effects. He is a genius in the strict sense of the word, and that one fact is sufficient to give to the listener that exquisite pleasure which is only to be derived from hearing a sublime composition interpreted by a consummate artist. It is Ole Bult's genius, and not any marvelous execution, that makes him the poet he is. The selections for violin on Tuesday evening were all of the player's own composition. They were his "Concerto in A major," "Mother's Prayer," and "Polacea Guarriera"-each of which met with the warmest reception. Miss S. W. Barton sang "Ah! mon fils" and "Il segretto," and Mr. G. F. Hall, Dachauer's Novembre," and an air from "L'Œil Creté." Mr. J. E. Perring accompanied, and an orchestra, under Mr. Carl Bergmann, lent its aid to complete the entertalnment.

THE STATE LEGISLATURES.

INAUGURAL MESSAGE OF GOV. M'CLURG OF

· MISSOURI. St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 13.-Gov. McClurg was inaugurated to-day. In his inaugural message he says he will appoint none but loyal and strictly honest men to office, and that if his appointees should at any time give evidence of disloyalty he will exercise the power vested evidence of disloyalty he will exercise the power vested in him to effect their removal. He favors an amendment to the Registration law, which will enable the Executiva to remove Registrars for proper cause, and recommends that the Militia haw be altered so that the militia of the State shall be under the sole control of the Governor. He opposes any proposition looking to the enfranchisement of Rebels in exchange for nervo suffrage, and says the Rebels ought not to be restored in the right of the hallot so long as the right of suffrage is deplied to the negro. He recommends that the Constitutional Amendment striking the word white from the Constitution, which was defeated last November, should be again submitted to the people at the next general election. He says the State institutions should be removed from the control of the people of Roone and Calloway Counties, on account of the rebellions tendencies of the people of these counties.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF KANSAS. MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF KANSAS.
St. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—A special dispatch to
The Democrat from Tourka, Kansas, says Gov. Harvey's
Message was sent to the Legislature to-day. He says the
bonded debt of the State fs \$1,695,175. The State warrants
outstending Dec. 1 were \$200,254. The amount of taxes
duc, and now being paid, for the year 1883,
to meet these warrants, is \$234,400, and the
unpaid taxes for the previous year are \$156,385. The estimated expenses for the current year, exclusive of State
institutions are \$157,502. Nearly \$100,900 will have to be
raised to meet the expense of calling out a battation of institutions are \$157,592. Nearly \$100,000 will make to be raised to meet the expense of cailing out a battalion of Militta, and the 19th Regiment to defend the border against the Indians. The Governor recommends that two regiments of militta be organized, armed, and equiped, composed of men now living on the frontier, to meet raids, and also urges the Legislature to petition Congress to transfer the Indian Burcau to the War Department. He favors are commendation to Congress providing for equal sufrage, regardless of sex or color.

THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE. TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 13.—The Senate to-day confirmed Mr. Gibbs as Secretary of State, Mr. Meek as Attorney-General, and J. S. Adams Commissioner of Emigration, vice Austin, respiced, all of whom have been appointed by Gov. Reed since the impeachment last No-

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE. THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, N. J.. Jan. 13.—The Democratic joint cancus was held this afternoon. The Hon. John P. Stockton was nominated for United States Senator by neclamation. A committee was appointed to wait grounder. Stockton and request his presence. When informed of his nomination, he appeared and addressed the cancus in an eloquent speech, which was received with rounds of applause. In the House Mr. Jones moved to print the message of Gov. Ward, except that portion referring to National affairs, as insulting to the President of the United States and the majority of the House. The motion was lost. and the majority of the House. The motion was lost The objectionable part was then referred to the Com-mittee on Federal Relations.

ORGANIZATION OF THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—The Kansas Legislature.
St. Louis, Jan. 13.—The Kansas Legislature
was organized yesterday by the election of the following
officers: C. O. Leffed, President pro ten; J. C. Crowther,
Secretary of the Senate; M. S. Adams, Speaker; H. C.
Olney, Chief Clerk of the House. The Governor's Message will be delivered to-day.

INAUGURATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF MARY-BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 13.—The Hon. Oden

ORGANIZATION OF THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 13.—The Wisconsin Legislature organized at noon to-day. A. M. Thomson was reclected Speaker, E. W. Young, Chief Clerk, R. C. Kelly, Sergeant-ar-Arms, L. B. Hills, Chief Clerk of the Senate, and Col. W. H. Hamilton, Sergeant-ar-Arms. The Message of the Governor will be delivered at noon to-morrow.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAMER-SIX PERSONS KILLED.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 13.—The sternwheel steamboat Glide, hence for the Red River, ran aground and exploded her boiler about midnight last night, about to miles above this city. She burned to the water's edge, and is a total loss. Five or six persons were killed mstantly, or have died since, and 25 injuried, several of them fatally. The steamers J. G. Blackford and Themas Powell reached the scene in about 20 minutes, and rescued the survivors, who were brought to this city by the

Gov. Allen. The Gov. Allen also brought the officers and crew of the sternwheel steamer Idaho, which stick in the Ouachita River on Sunday last. The Idaho and eargo are a total loss, but no lives were lost. The loss on the Glide REBEL REPORT CONCERNING GEN. SIBLEY. SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 13 .- The Morning News publishes a report of a conversation held by one of its editors with the negroes concerned in the Ogecches troubles. The negroes say that Col. Williams, whose

troubles. The negroes say that Col. Williams, whose report was forwarded by Gen. Sibley, only visited one plantation three miles from the scene of the disturbance, and did not go to other places to ascertain the correctness of the report concerning the outrages. He asked no questions except whether they had any complaint to make against the planters; whether they were at arms against the United States; and what injury was done by the Sherrif's posse. He asked no questions about resistance to, or robbery of, the Sherif. He went down late at hight, and returned before daylight the next morning, and was accompanied on the trip by one of the leading disturbers of the peace of Savannah. It is reliably reported that the party was arrested by the negroes, and were released upon Col. Williams explaining who he was. Sheriff Dooner publishes a card in the morning papers denying Col. Williams's statement.

VIRGINIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 13.—The Virginia State A gricultural Society, which has been inactive since the war, was reorganized to-day. Representatives were present from all parts of the State. William T. Sutherlin of Danville was elected President. He made a speech advocating the extinction of all the old prejudices, and starting with new ideas, in accordance with the progressive spirit of the country.

THE KU-KLUX TROUBLES IN TENNESSEE. NASHVILLE, Jan. 13.—The House of Reprentatives adopted a resolution requesting the Governor send the militia to Columbia to investigate matters of comparer. The President of the Coffee County Board of Comparer. course. In entering upon as new volume, they recently said:

"The principles which we intend to advocate hencefor-